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HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

501



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WONG FING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Manager.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE ANCRE.

774 PRISONERS.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH
NEW POSITIONS FAIL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:

We took 774 prisoners on the Ancre
on Saturday.

Three waves of German infantry this
morning, accompanied by supporting
troops, attacked our new positions at
Baillencourt Farm. They came under
our concentrated artillery fire and did
not reach our lines. They were driven
back with heavy losses.

We entered positions at night south-
west and north-west of Arras, south of
Fauquissart, and north of Ypres. We
inflicted many casualties and took 19
prisoners.

We repulsed raiders south of Ypres.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:
We repulsed strong English detach-
ments north of Armentieres, south-west
of Lille, north of La Bassée Canal and
near Ransart.

The enemy renewed his attack astride
the Ancre with varying results. We
took 130 prisoners and gave up the
foremost craters.

We repulsed a violent English attack
southward of Ypres.

ENEMY AIRSHIPS BOMB BOULOGNE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A German official report states that
a German airship on the night of the
18/17 bombed the town and harbour of
Boulogne.

FRENCH PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A French communiqué reports patro-
l encounters, especially in the sectors
Troyon, Les Chambrettes and north-
west of Bodon Villers.

A detachment penetrated an enemy
trench at Le Pretre Wood and destroyed
works and dug-outs.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN JANUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Press Bureau states that the
official German casualty lists for
January—casualties not necessarily in-
sured in January—give a total of
77,532, of whom 14,192 were killed.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

FINDINGS OF A RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Reuter learns that the Russian
Commission of Enquiry into the
German atrocities reports that
sickening cruelties took place. Un-
armed and wounded soldiers were
murdered in cold blood; prisoners-of-
war were burned alive and Sisters of
Mercy were violated. Explosive
bombs were enormously used and
the enemy poured corrosive fluids on
wounded soldiers.

A member of the German Red
Cross Staff twice shot with a revolver
a wounded soldier who had asked to
be bandaged.

A particularly fiendish case was
that of a Cosack prisoner from
whom an unsuccessful attempt to
extract information was made. He
was tortured by having an electric
needle connected to his wounded leg
for half an hour.

The victim heroically persisted in
his silence, whereupon the process
was repeated the two following days.
Then a German officer applied a bar
of red-hot iron to the Cosack's feet.
The Cosack eventually escaped.

A GERMAN OFFENSIVE NEAR DVINSK.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A Russian official report states:
The Germans, clad in white overalls,
took the offensive to the south-west of
Dvinsk and penetrated our front line.
We immediately threw them out.

We surprised and captured without a
shot a fortified height south-west of
Okna.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE FULFILMENT OF AN ANCIENT TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

It is officially announced that the
United States regards the Treaty
with Prussia in 1790, promising
protection for their respective subjects
and property in case of war, as being
in force.

American has already proclaimed
that German ships will not be seized
or used by the American Govern-
ment in case of war.

THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LIVES AND PROPERTY.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The Press agrees that President
Wilson will shortly ask a Joint
Session of Congress for authority to
take means for the protection of
American lives and property from
submarine.

It is generally assumed that Con-
gress will accede to this request
including the passage of an emer-
gency appropriation of not less than
\$50,000,000 to be placed at the
President's disposition.

It is stated that President Wilson
has had a conference with the Con-
gressional leaders at the Capitol.

THE SCARCITY OF POTATOES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George last night tele-
graphed the Lord Mayor of Manchester
saying that the War Cabinet had con-
sidered the difficulties which had arisen
from the operation of the Food Con-
troller's order of the 1st January, fixing
the prices of potatoes. These difficulties
had been increased by the recent pro-
longed frost. The prices had been
readjusted as the result of a conference
between the Departments and traders
and were now fixed at 1s. 6d. per cwt.
to be payable to growers by the 1st of
March 1917, and 1s. 4d. from that date to
the end of June.

The newspapers consider that Mr.
Lloyd George's intervention at
the eleventh hour is an effort
to avert the potato war. People
everywhere were murmuring about the
dearth and dearth of potatoes, due to
the alleged withholding of stocks by
farmers for better prices; while the
retailers have been refusing to buy and
had threatened that no potatoes would
be available to-morrow. For instance,
a famine is already alleged to exist
in the Ormskirk district, a 4,000
tons, but this month not a hundred tons
have been sold by rail, yet it is
estimated that over 20,000 tons are
available in a ten-mile radius of
Ormskirk.

The police at Drogheda, Limerick
and other markets in Ireland compelled
dealers to sell.

FOOD RATIONS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.

The Handelsblad states that food
rationing begins in Holland to-mor-
row (19th inst.).

(Continued on Page 6.)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON
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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd February,
1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors
and the Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
12th February to THURSDAY, 22nd
February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1917. 1467.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Office of the Company,
St. George's Buildings, No. 11, Commercial
Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February,
1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of
receiving a Statement of Accounts and
the Report of the General Managers for
the year ending 31st December, 1916
and electing a "Consulting Committee
and Auditors."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
12th February, 1917, until FRIDAY,
the 23rd February, 1917, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1465.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the Shareholders in this
Corporation will be held at the City
Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
24th day of FEBRUARY, 1917, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Court of Directors together with
a Statement of Accounts for the year
ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, to
SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1917
(both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1917. 1469.

COLUMBIA
RECORDS.

- 589 Australia will be there Baritone
The Land of Ozma-chree
- 584 Galway by the Sea Soprano
Let me dream again
- 571 Tommy-Lad Bass
Love, Could I only tell thee
- 567 Show me the way to Solo and
All the bit of Heaven Quartette

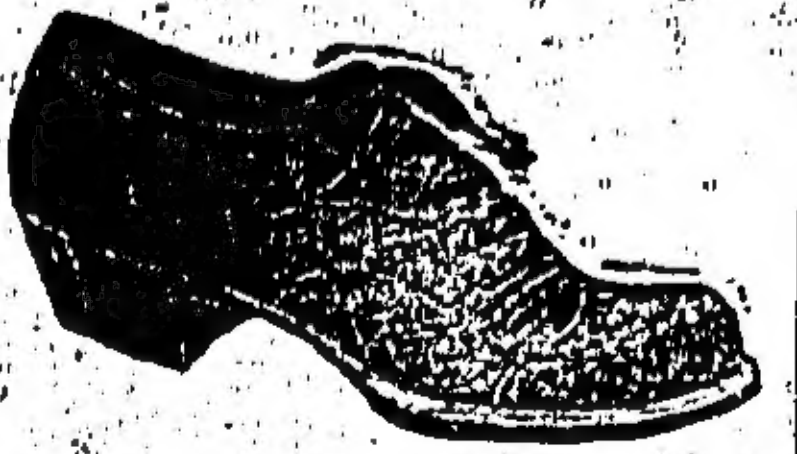
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in
Mandarin, has been a teacher to European
Officials and Merchants in the Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans to
speak in the Chinese language, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write on "China Mail" Office or
direct to No. 124, Wellington Street, second floor.
[1251]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

ON 13th inst. DIAMOND BROOCH
in shape of Daisy, with pearl centre.
Pin missing. Finder will be suitably
rewarded on returning same to Lt.
Colonel Currie, Headquarters Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1917. 1308

NOTICE

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & COMPANY
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that all
claims against the above Estate
should be filed with the Liquidators on
or before 24th February 1917.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Liquidators
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1498

HONGKONG
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE
SHOW will be held on the 28th
and 29th March, in the Botanical
Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send
their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary
not later than 28th February.
Copies of Rules and Schedules may
be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL,
QUARRY BAY.
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1496

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED
FINEST QUALITY
RIPE AMERICAN
APPLES
Packed by the best Growers
Splendid Flavour.

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COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIE HARBOR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPOPON
COAL (either cased or Bulk) at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

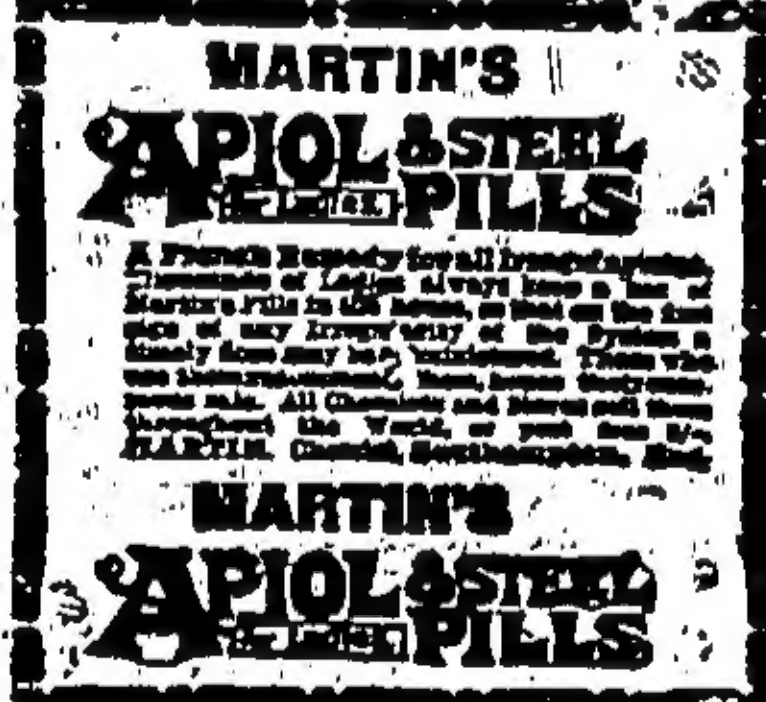
SILIMPOPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japan
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPO-
PON COAL (either cased or Bulk) are
exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-
side the company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Har-
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concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (by Rev. G. A.
Bunbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
Fishes ... 50

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Churches) ... 1.00

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(Chinese Texts) translated
by E. J. Eisel ... 1.00

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TAX MEMORANDUM ... 50

WARNING BOOKS for men ... 50

Perfectly made from
the choicest growths of
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W.D. & H.O. WILLS

AUSTRIA'S RESISTING
POWER.DUAL MONARCHY NEARING THE
END.

BUDAPEST, December 26th.

Taking for granted the fact that the
peace offer of the Central Powers and the
efforts of neutrals will fall to bring about
a speedy end of the war, the question
arises how long the Central Empires will
be able to hold out. Setting aside
military considerations and basing one's
theory purely on economic grounds, it is
evident that we are within measurable
distance of the limit of endurance of
their much suffering peoples. It is
plainly apparent to anyone who has made
a study of economic conditions in Ger-
many and in the Dual Monarchy that the
peace offer made in the middle of Decem-
ber was chiefly prompted by the know-
ledge that relief must come within six
months from the present time at the out-
side if internal troubles of the most
serious character are to be avoided.

In Austria-Hungary the available
stocks of food will not even last for six
months. But supposing that by impos-
ing severe privations on the people the
authorities should succeed in quieting
them until the end of June, how is the
population-increased, it must be borne
in mind by some 36 million mouths in
the occupied regions-to be fed during
the months of July and August? For by
that time, according to calculations, a
grain of wheat or maize will be left,
even if the spoils in Rumania should
afford some relief, which is a most
questionable supposition.

FAMINE IN SIGHT.

There will thus be two months to be
bridged over before the earliest crops can
be harvested, and in that period starva-
tion on a scale hitherto unknown in the
world, save perhaps in India, will present
itself. When it comes to that, of course,
peace will have to be made on any terms.
The feeding of the Army is the main con-
cern of the Central Empires, not that of
the population, as may be imagined. Yet
even this cannot be waged for more
than another six months, even allowing
for the fact that the Austro-Hungarian
forces behind the front are on half rations,
and that very soon in all probability the
men on the Western front will fare no
better.

In order to give readers an idea of the
scarcity of food stocks, even in Hungary,
on whose generosity the 35 millions of
people in Austria depend for cereals, I
need only mention an interpellation in
the Hungarian Chamber last week by M.
Charles Huszar, who asked the Minister
of Agriculture, "If he proposes to go on
with the commandeering of cereals, in the
same way as has been done for the
last two months, and deprive the
peasant population of even such quan-
tities as two or three quarts of grain,
wheat, and maize?" The requisitioning
Commissions, visiting villages, farms, and
peasant houses one by one, are taking
every ounce of cereals from the peasants,
so much so that these cannot even feed
their live stock, and are slaughtering lean
pigs and selling their horses. Owing to
the lack of horses harvesting operations
will be seriously affected, but to all such
things the authorities can pay no heed,
for their orders are to collect everything
everywhere, the Army needing all the
available stock immediately. The Min-
ister of Agriculture, in reply to M.
Huszar, said that he could not counter-
mand orders coming from Headquarters,
and that he could only protest.

MILITARY TYRANNY.

The fact is that the time has come
when the question of feeding even the
Army apart altogether from the civilian
population-gives rise to the gravest

apprehensions. As regards the food
troubles of the civilian population, the
Governments, and particularly the mili-
tary authorities, have adopted an attitude
of callous indifference. All they have
done has been to appoint Food Dictators,
who have been continually engaged in
bargaining with the military authorities
to secure a trifling allowance for civilians,
and in distributing the scanty stocks thus
obtained more or less equally among the
people. The Food Bureau distribute flour
—a mixture of wheat and maize flour—
among the countries, and the local
authorities distribute this among the
villages. The work has to be done, how-
ever, by an insufficient staff, and the
consequence is that there are villages
where sometimes the people get no flour
for a fortnight at a time, and have to
live on such quantity of potatoes as is left
to them by the requisitioning officials.

The main fact I wish to point to is
that although the peasantry and the land-
owners have been stripped of everything
in the way of cereals—their stock of seed
has been taken from them in many cases
—the Army has not enough food to carry
it through the winter. The local authori-
ties in the different districts have peti-
tioned the Government to supply food
for distribution among the poor, but the
Government can do nothing, for the
military authorities are supreme. And
the one thought of the military authorities
is to continue to feed the Army until such
time as the new crops are available.

Another six months will only bring us
to July, and even in Rumania the harvest
does not begin until the middle of June,
which means that the middle or end of
July will only see part of the Rumanian
wheat harvest in the form of flour. In
Hungary, even in peace time, harvesting
did not finish until the middle of August,
and new flour was never to be had before
the end of September. We know that the
Army must be fed, and well fed, too,
for on this depends the fate of that
gigantic organisation. Even if a Peace
Conference were called together to-morrow
peace would probably be still some months
off, and it is not at all probable the
blockade would be raised in the mean-
time, that is to say, while the negotia-
tions were in progress. Under these
circumstances the Central Powers have
but a very limited time in which to bring
about an understanding as regards the
conference itself. The people are already
desperate, and the troops may become
desperate, too, as soon as they experience
on their own persons the horrors of the
present food shortage.

It is rumoured that after his corona-
tion as King of Hungary, the new
Emperor-King will take the question of
peace in hand and will go to Berlin to
discuss the position with the Emperor
William. His newspapers express great
hopes of his energetic will to attain this
end, and if those hopes are well founded,
as is generally believed here, some most
unexpected events may be in store for the
peoples of the Central Powers." Morning
Post.

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INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.

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(Mitsubishi Co.)

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KISHIDA, YOSHINOTANI,
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAKO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMAYAMADA, SIBAI
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Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama,
Nagoya, Tsunagi, Vladivostok,
Hankow, Peking, London,
New York, Shanghai,
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Codes:—A.1, A.2, C.1, 5th, E.I.

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"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCESSION).

TUESDAY,

the 20th February, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:—
One Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofa, Carl Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., sundry Electro Plated Ware.
Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, etc.

Also
One large Chiming Clock by Falconer, original cost \$200.00 Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc.
Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917. 1501

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCESSION).

FRIDAY

the 23rd February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 17, Kennedy Road, (Top Flat).

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

therein contained:
Teakwood Hull Stand, Roll-top Desk and Bookcase Combined, Handsomely Carved Massive Blackwood Sideboard, Large Blackwood Silver Cabinet, Bevelled Oval Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Blackwood Fire Screen with Blue and White Panels, Large Blackwood Round Dining Table, Silk Tapestry-covered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa, Brass Double Bed (practically new), Teakwood Wardrobe, Bureau, and Washstand all with Bevelled Mirrors, a few lots of Pictures, Table and Bed Linen, Glass Ware, etc.
One Good Dinner Service, Copper Fender and Fire Irons, Ice Chest, Shanghai Bath, etc., etc.

Also
One Upright Grand Piano by John Broadwood and Son, London (practically new and in splendid condition).

N.B.—Special attention is called to the TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITE, this having been made to owner's design and under his supervision, also to the CARVED BLACKWOOD SIDEBOARD and BLACKWOOD DINING TABLE.

On view from Thursday, 22nd instant at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917. 1502

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

TERMS:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong Feb. 1917. 1503

A REASON FOR LOSS OF MEMORY.

In many instances loss of memory is due to nothing else but anaemia of the brain. All bloodless people in fact, whose brains are under the influence of anaemia, are liable to suffer from faulty memory. In some cases this develops so seriously that the victims cannot remember their name and address and are not restored to their relations until their identity is established in some way. The many forms of anaemia, including cerebral anaemia, yield promptly to the powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because these pills have a special action on the blood, which they build up and refresh with new vitality.

All you feeble men and nervous women who are destitute of good, vigorous blood may become as energetic and robust as others around you who enjoy the best of health. A course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is what you need, for by renewing and enriching your weak blood you provide nutriment for your weary nerves, your mental faculties are invigorated and your memory becomes clear.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from dealers every where, or will be sent by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Southview Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8.50, post free.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCESSION).

THURSDAY,

the 22nd February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 7, Middle Row, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

therein contained:
Comprising:—
Hall Stand and Table, Handsomely carved Blackwood Desk, Music Cabinet, Stands, etc., Oil Paintings, Water Colours and Engravings, Hand-painted Midland Muslim Curtains (new), Ornaments and Vases, including a few pieces of Carved Ivory, etc., large Marble-top Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Leather-covered Upholstered Suite, Glass Ware (including Cut-glass), large Dinner Service (town Derby), Cutlery, etc., Double and Single Bedsteads, Wardrobe, Dressing Tables, Shaving Mirror, Roll-top Desk, etc., Bath Room, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Boudoir Grand Piano by Winkelmann, Brunswick in very good condition, Electric Fittings, Plants in Pots, etc., etc.
On view Wednesday, 21st inst. from 2 p.m.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917. 1500

FOR SALE.

THE AUXILIARY HOUSE BOAT "Plover" 15 H.P. Parsons Paraffin Motor with complete outfit. New sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Address offers by letter only to

SANG KEE,
C/o Comptroller,
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917. 1509

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Drugs, etc., Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent from £10 upwards.
Commitments of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1816).
25, ARCHBURN LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "ARWILSON LONDON."

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAYS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

BIG INFANTRY ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.
The scene of the fighting in Champagne is thirty miles east of Rheims. It was the biggest infantry action on this front since January, 1915, when the Germans made their final but fruitless effort to recapture some of the ground lost by the French offensive of September, 1915.

It is difficult to see what strategical gain the Germans are now expecting to make. May be it is a preliminary move to the German campaign of 1919 (1917) but it is more probably a defensive action, designed to protect important communications, especially the Châlons-Besancourt railway, which here runs parallel to the front for fifteen miles. Its loss at any point would paralyse the whole German position. The French who are at Tathure, only 11 miles distant from this railway, made several raids in this sector earlier in the week and the Germans may have anticipated a French plan to cut the railway.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

GREATEST FINANCIAL TRIUMPH "IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY."

LONDON, Feb. 17.
The consensus of opinion on the War Loan is that it is the greatest financial triumph in the world's history. Estimates of the result vary from six hundred thousand to a thousand millions new money, but even the smaller figure far exceeds the anticipations of financiers who five weeks ago did not expect that more than two or three hundred more millions would be procurable by direct public subscription, especially as the loan was handicapped by conversion operations. The loan of 1915 included two hundred millions from banks, which have not participated in the present Loan, confining their efforts to generously assisting clients, though it is no secret that they have arranged with Mr. Bonar Law that the money would be forthcoming whatever the result of the loan. The overwhelming public response leaves the banks free to assist the Government in any further war finance.

The loan, in other words, our huge financial strength is conveniently concentrated and remains in the country. The features of the subscriptions included attractive schemes by municipalities and employers for payment by instalments; also sweepstakes, one of which on the Stock Exchange resulted in a subscription of £21,000.

The number of subscribers in 1915 was half a million. The indications of the number are now five millions with a minimum subscription of 15s compared with Germany's shillings. The War Savings Certificates are still most popular. Their sale at Post Offices prior to the loan campaign was a million weekly and amounted last week to £8,000,000.

AN UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE. LATER.

It is unofficially estimated, that a thousand to twelve hundred millions new money has been subscribed.

THE ARMING OF AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN.

CHANCES OF WAR INCREASED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.
The Korrespondens Norden says the decision of the United States to permit the arming of American merchantmen has increased the chances of war, because it deprives the submarine commanders of the best chance of placing the passengers and crew of American vessels in safety.

BRAZILIAN VESSELS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.
A telegram from Rio Janeiro states that three Brazilian vessels have sailed for Europe since February 1.

THE YARROWDALE'S AMERICAN PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
The demand by the Government, mentioned in a cable yesterday, has been delayed pending the verification of a newspaper report that the Americans taken to Germany on the Yarrowdale as prisoners have been released.

ANOTHER INQUIRY BY THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
The State Department has inquired through the Spanish Embassy at Berlin the reason for the delay in the departure of the second train load of American officials.

ANOTHER TRAWLER CAPTAIN TAKEN PRISONER.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
The captain of the sloop trawler Marybell was taken prisoner.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
The Daily News says the Imperial War Conference has been postponed till April.

NAVAL AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes effectively dropped heavy bombs on the aerodrome at Ghistelle.

They also again bombed the shipping in Bruges Harbour yesterday.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.
A decree orders civilians to deliver their arms within five days under penalty of confiscation and a fine.

THE RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
It is stated that the Government's chief difficulty in restricting imports from the Dominions is the danger of excluding essentials like grain, sugar, timber and ores, while some financial arrangements will be necessary to support exchanges if silk, wines and fruits from France and Italy are stopped.

SHARP FIGHTING IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
Sharp fighting is reported from Cuba. The rebels have been defeated seventeen miles west of Havana.

"CHARLATAN AND HUMBURG."

MAJESTATE'S SHARP REPROOF OF FORTUNE TELLER.

"There is no single thing in this case such as to make any man in his own mind consider that the accused was anything but a charlatan and a humbug." This stinging remark was made by Mr. Denman, the magistrate at Marylebone, in imposing a fine of £30 and 10 guineas costs or three months in default on Thomas Morgan, otherwise Professor Meini, who was charged with professing to tell fortunes, so as to impose on the public.

The magistrate added that he wished it to be clearly understood that nobody coming before him, a second time would get off with a fine.

Morgan, who called himself a psychiatrist, practised at Edgewood, and when arrested said: "I am quite in earnest about my profession. I am as honest as any man in London."

Amusement was caused by the evidence of Mr. Harold Ashton, a journalist, who described a visit to Morgan's place. He told accused that he was interested in a certain individual for whom he was searching, and wanted news as to whether he was alive or dead. They sat side by side in front of the fire, and witness held Morgan's hand for an hour.

Prisoner went into a state of ecstasies, his hands twitched, and his eyes closed and kept twitching. He also repeatedly yawned, and said: "I see the form of a man," whom he described as having a broad forehead and heavy shoulders.

While in this state and holding the witness' hand he wrote something on a piece of paper.

In evidence accused said he practised palmistry, clairvoyance and astrology, and he got his "profession" by passing examinations in palmistry.

Magistrate: Why use the name Meini? For the same reason that Saul of Tarsus used the name Paul. I got it from the spirit world; and I am not ashamed of it.

Passing sentence, Mr. Denman said the case showed the ridiculous nonsense people were led to believe by paying money to people who professed to tell fortunes, and these people thought that they had only got to say "I believe in it" to be perfectly free from prosecution.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

Kowloon.

W. T. Elson, c. Runjahn, b. Braysbay 87
J. H. Mead, l.b.w. b. Braysbay 12
J. W. Bragg, c. Chow Yat Cheong, b. 47
J. Wang, b. Braysbay 1
Dr. C. Forsyth, b. Braysbay 1
J. P. Robinson, c. Ng Sze Kwong, b. 0
Braysbay 0
W. H. Stapleton, c. and b. Marley 16
K. Macaskill, b. Marley 19
J. C. Fletcher, b. Marley 37
A. F. Raven, c. and b. Marley 4
E. J. Edwards, not out 4
H. Overy, l.b.w. b. Marley 5
Extras 11

Total 154

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

D. P. Dixon 0 1 0 0
Ng Sze Kwong 0 0 13 0
K. Braysbay 13 0 51 4
G. E. Marley 53 0 30 6

UNIVERSITY.

Ng Sze Kwong, c. Edward, b. Bragg 1
A. de Sousa, b. Overy 23
U. E. Marley, c. Fletcher, b. Overy 64
K. Braysbay, b. Bragg 37
J. W. Wright, c. Raven, b. Bragg 6
A. H. Runjahn, b. Overy 7
G. A. V. Hall, b. Bragg 1
Chow Yat Cheong, not out 4
W. Hall, not out 4
D. P. Dixon, did not bat 5
Extras 5

Total 157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

K. Macaskill 0 1 0 0
J. V. Bragg 14 0 52 4
J. P. Robinson 2 0 32 1
H. Overy 2 0 30 3
J. C. Fletcher 2 0 18 2

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

Craigengower met and defeated the C.R.C. at Happy Valley on Saturday. The scores were:—

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.
Yew Man Tsun, b. Graham 40
Wong Ho Kung, retired hurt 40
Ho Wing Kin, b. Graham 40
Geo. Lee, c. Thompson, b. Southern 10
D. M. Goodall, c. U. b. Lee 10
H. Chung, b. Pesto 22
Wei Lee Sen, b. Pesto 22
Leong Ahk, b. Pesto 1
J. Wong, b. Pesto 1
Mok Hing, not out 1
R. Chan, b. Pesto 1
Extras 20

Total 196

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. S. Graham 12 3 54 2
R. G. Southern 12 1 48 2
E. Pesto 6 2 10 5

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

S. J. de J. Mok Hing, b. Ho Wing Kin 1
D. Bradbury, b. Ho Wing Kin 0
J. Thompson, b. Ho Wing Kin 0
J. S. Graham, at Wicket 73
D. M. Goodall, c. U. b. Lee 49
R. G. Southern, not out 39
L. A. Rose, b. Lee 0
R. Pesto, b. Wei, b. Lee 9
J. D. Naria, not out 7
D. Kharas, did not bat 15
Extras 15

Total for 7 wickets 193

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Ho Wing Kin 12 1 0 60 3
H. Chung 5 0 25 0
U. b. Lee 5 0 23 0
Yew Man Tsun 7 1 32 1
G. Lee 8 0 38 3

H.K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

CLUB DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE.
The Club easily defeated the Civil Service on the Club ground on Saturday. The scores being:—

CLUB.
T. E. Pesto, l.b.w. b. Bird 5
Lieut. Gray, b. Wicket 47
F. J. de la Roche, c. Hutchinson, b. Bird 42
J. Stalker, c. Dawson, b. Wicket 12
C. C. Stark, b. Wicket 12
Lieut. Col. Morgan, b. Hamilton 12
R. K. Stalker, b. Wicket 12
M. M. Mads, b. Hamilton 13
F. Sutton, b. Hamilton 13
Dr. Aubrey, b. Hamilton 1
J. Stalker, not out 1
Extras 3

Total 181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bird 0 1 29 2
Hamilton 1 1 24 4
Wicket 10 1 62 4
Hon. Mr. C. Severn 4 0 30 0

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. O. Hutchinson, b. Glaster 13
R. T. Lambie, b. Stalker 10
R. C. Wicket, c. Sutton, b. Stalker 4
E. W. Dawson, run out 0
R. E. O. Bird, b. Stalker 7
W. F. Hamilton, c. and b. Stalker 7
C. Tuck, b. Glaster 1
R. Pesto, b. Fane, b. Glaster 1
A. Edwards, b. Stalker 0
S. E. Alderman, c. Pearce, b. Glaster 2
Hon. Mr. C. Severn, not out 2
Extras 8

Total 54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Stalker 0 1 22 4
Glaster 7 2 0 24 4

*Stalker bowled four wickets.

"Marshal," says a writer in a London paper, originally meaning a room is one of numerous words that have been greatly in vogue owing to the high command, especially in Royal service, who have borne them as a title. Some of them have come part of the way down again. "Constable," for instance, meaning at first a stable attendant, reached its zenith in the days of the Constables of France, but is now suggested as policeman or "war" special. Most curious is the case of "steward," said to have been originally "styward." There is a wide range between the Stuaris, who derived their name from their hereditary stewardship to the Scottish Kings, and the steward of a passenger ship.

INTIMATIONS

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, etc., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.

SANAPHOS



THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, AND ANEMIA.

Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." It is a Condition, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severest cases, "Shattered Nerves," "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a white powder which dissolves in water, making a tempting and palatable beverage. Benefit is felt almost immediately.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Special note: It is not a food for the nerves, but a food for the body. Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East:—Danks Brothers, Ltd., 11, Oldbath Street, London, England.

SCOTSWOMAN FIGHTS WITH SERBS.

WOUNDED BY BOMB IN ATTACK ON BULGARS.

The Special Correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle wrote recently:—
In the nurses' ward of Military Hospital Camp No. 41, lies a comely, motherly-looking little lady—the only patient of her sex in a camp that has accumulated for 1,000 sick or wounded Serbian men.
A few days ago a Royal shikhe came to her bedside, and, on behalf of the Prince Regent of Serbia, pinned to her breast the gold and silver Cross of Kara-George—a rare badge that is only given for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle.
The whole of her right side, from the shoulder to the knee, was badly mangled by a Bulgarian hand-bomb—the work of a Bulgarian hand-bomb—when she was helping the Serbs to clear out an enemy trench.

Miss Elton Sande—she is the little lady's name—is a Scotswoman. Working in Ser in a hospital nurse since early in the present world-war, her sympathy was so keenly aroused by the suffering and heroism of the people that, during the great retreat of 1915 she obtained permission to enlist as a private in the rear-guard that protected the withdrawal of the retreating army. Before that army reached the Adriatic shore she had deserved and won promotion, become Sergeant, and stood high in the regard of both officers and men of the crack regiment to which she still belongs.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WAR LOAN.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A feature of the subscriptions to the War Loan has been the unearthing of extraordinary gold hoards. Three thousand pounds in sovereigns were paid in at Sunderland Post Office in two days and £4,000 in sovereigns in Swansea.

One farmer's family at Wrexham paid hundreds of sovereigns. A Lincoln woodman paid £350 in sovereigns. Also numerous gifts of money, ranging from half-a-crown to ten pounds, were sent, often accompanied by pathetic letters breathing patriotism and poverty.

Nine hundred workpeople in one factory subscribed £15,000. There were huge subscriptions by municipalities. As an instance, Luton's subscription averaged £10 per head.

The National Bank of India and its constituents subscribed £3,600,000 to the war loan, including £2,600,000 new money.

SPEECHES BY CABINET MINISTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., (a member of the War Cabinet), speaking at Manchester, said the confidence of the Government in the final issue was never so high as it is to-day. He believed that a blow would be struck in the coming summer which would lay the war to close entirely satisfactory to the Allies.

Lord Derby, speaking at Bolton, said the war would still be long, and more bitter than ever. The nation must make still greater sacrifices of its manhood. Germany still had an enormous reserve of power and would make a gigantic effort to gain the mastery. The next half year would be most critical. Lord Derby confidently predicted that we would be successful, but it would not be a "walk-over."

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

GREATER TAXATION NECESSARY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—An explanatory note regarding the Imperial Budget of 1917 issued in Berlin announces that new taxes are necessary to cover the deficit in the ordinary budget of 62½ millions sterling. It is intended to impose an *ad valorem* tax on coal and to tax passengers and goods on the railways and domestic shipping and to increase the excess profits tax.

EXPECTING THE ENLIES TO PAY. The *Deutscher Nachrichten* says that every day the war continues the question of making the enemy pay the bulk of the war costs becomes more imperative than ever for the very existence of the Empire.

AN INDIAN ARMY GRIEVANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Times* military correspondent draws attention to the grievances in the Indian Army in respect to the pay of officers promoted to Captains and Majors under the new rule, and also to "sick furlough" pay. He says the former places the Indian officer at a disadvantage as compared with the British Army officer, and needs redress.

With regard to the latter the correspondent cites instances of hardship, particularly the case of an Indian officer invalided to England from Mesopotamia, whose income was reduced from £1,000 to £300 per annum.

He says these cases of rank injustice should have been dealt with by the Raj. The British subaltern must be efficient and a "Gaiety" if the British rule in India is to rest on a firm foundation. "He will end by being neither if the popularity of the Indian Army ceases on account of the illiberality of the Raj."

The *Times*, in a leading article supporting its correspondent's protest, says the article merits the serious attention of the War Office and the Raj.

THE BRITISH DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The President of the Board of Agriculture has appointed Mr. Arthur Lee as Director-General of Food Production.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

HOW IT IS BEING DEFEATED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The *Manchester Guardian* commenting on the casualties of merchant shipping says with regard to the casualties in the third week that the losses were below the December level. The danger can be met by constant alteration of routes and the creation of lanes of safety by means of mines, besides the destruction of submarines. We must destroy three a week to keep pace with German boats regarding the rate of building, but, if rumour is trustworthy, we are doing better than that.

LATEST SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The steamers "Afton," "Greenland," "Hepemoor," "Kyanite," "Longscar" and four small craft have been sunk. All are British vessels and total over 10,000 tons.

A BIBBY LINE SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Bibby Line steamer *Worcester*, 7,000 tons, is reported to have been sunk.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK STILL PARALYSED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Although the German orders with regard to the American Relief Officers in Belgium and the North of France have been reversed, the presence of the relief representatives is nullified through Germany's strict maintenance of the shipping restrictions affecting relief ships.

U.S. FLAG AT BRUSSELS LOWERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The Germans have ordered the lowering of the American flag from the American legation at Brussels. Official quarters admit that this has greatly added to the tension of the situation.

PROHIBITION OF JUTE IMPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

It is officially announced that the Government will take possession, at present market prices, of all unsold raw jute in the United Kingdom and any unsold stocks arriving henceforth, thus prohibiting spot or transit dealings. The Government has decided to prohibit all imports of jute on private account until further notice.

It is officially stated that the object of the prohibition of jute imports is to economise tonnage. The prohibition of dealings does not apply to dealings for the purpose of storing jute in India, or shipment from India direct to Allied or Neutral countries, or dealings in jute in stock in Allied or Neutral countries or in transit thereto.

The recent War Office census of stocks of raw jute in the United Kingdom shows visible supplies sufficient to maintain production during the current year at the same rate as last year, provided supplies are taken to safeguard the supplies of firms who have comparatively small supplies in reserve.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE TO GIRLS.

KEEP SLENDER.

"Lots of young men want their sweethearts to be fat, or at least plump," said Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, of the Life Extension Institute, to seventy-five young women at the Upper Bronx Girls' Club, 441 East 167th Street, New York, "but you must pay no attention to them. In addition to being stylish, slenderness is healthy."

"Don't let the boys make you fat. When they want to take you into a place for ice cream and cake, tell them you prefer spinach and pickles. To keep slender and healthy, avoid sweets of all kinds, eat little meat and much vegetables and fruit."

"To prolong life learn to stand erect and exercise regularly. Take a bath once or twice a day, alternating the hot and cold showers. Keep the pores of the body open and avoid flash foods and complexion creams. They are all fakes. Watch your teeth carefully and don't have them filled with gold. Besides being bad for gold fillings permit the gathering of germs. Go to bed early every night. Women require more sleep than men."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

IMPORTANT POSITION CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

By means of a successful operation on both banks of the Aisne this morning we made considerable progress.

We attacked on the south of the river and captured positions on a front of one-and-a-half miles, opposite the villages of Miramont and Petit Miramont. We penetrated over a thousand yards and advanced over the line to within a few hundred yards of Petit Miramont.

On the north of the river we captured an important position on the upper slopes of a spur to the north of Baillencourt Farm, on a thousand yards front, and successfully repulsed a counter-attack. The enemy's losses were heavy. We took 258 prisoners, six of whom are officers.

We carried out raids to the south of Neuve Chapelle and on the north-east of Ploegsteert, and reached the second line at the latter point. A large number of the enemy were killed, and dug-outs were destroyed.

We repulsed hostile parties at the west of Lens and to the east of Givenchy.

There has been an intermittent cannonade on most of the front, but especially active in the direction of Ribecourt.

FRENCH PENETRATE GERMAN SALIENT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A French communiqué says:—In Champagne there has been mutual artillery activity in the sector of Maisons de Champagne.

In Alsace one of our detachments penetrated the German salient at Amerswiller and completely wrecked it, the enemy suffering heavily. We brought back prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A German official wireless report states:—We repulsed a strong English attack south of Moruaumont.

French advances to the west of Berry-au-Bac and to the south of Ripont failed.

Our aeroplanes especially bombed important establishments behind the enemy front and blew up several ammunition dumps on the Somme.

A German evening official report states:—There was strong artillery firing on the Aisne in the forenoon, and fresh infantry engagements developed.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A report from Mesopotamia states:—We assumed the offensive on Thursday on the right bank of the Dajra Bend, on the right bank of the Tigris, and secured our objective on a 700 yards front. We extended our gains by bombing to a depth of 500 yards, on a 1,000 yards front. We easily repulsed counter attacks.

We assaulted later on the left centre of the bend and secured our objective on a front of 850 yards.

During the night we cleared the enemy out of small areas, securing the whole of the Dajra Bend, of whom we captured 89 prisoners, of whom two are regimental and three battalion commanders, and 1,906 men. The booty includes five machine-guns, 2,500 rifles, and large quantities of ammunition and stores.

We advanced on Friday 1,200 yards to the south of Human Loop, and are now holding the south-west corner of this bend.

TURKISH ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Two Turkish communiqués admit retreats on the Tigris, following British attacks.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.

An official report states:—Since morning the enemy has been attacking our positions on the west of Harkau and north-east of the Murau Pass. Fighting is proceeding.

INDIAN SILK INDUSTRY.

OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the course of a paper which he read to the Society of Arts, Professor Maxwell Telford said the great obstacles to the development of the silk industry of India were—the awkward condition of a large proportion of the workers, lack of enterprise, business capacity, and commercial honesty, and the enormous profits required by European capitalists. If there was a demand for raw silk products India could meet it, if the English manufacturer plainly stated his requirements.

Lord Illingworth, who presided, said the difficulties were formidable, but not insuperable. The industry had retrogressed in some parts of India, but the demand for silk had increased. The Raj was now considering the Report of the Committee appointed in 1915 to inquire into the industry.

THE MILITARY POSITION.

DEFINED BY MR. HILAIRE BELLOC.

Discussing the conditions under which the Allies enter 1917, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in "Land and Water," maintains his optimism. Taking first what he calls "the debit side," he remarks that we suffer from three great drawbacks:—

- 1.—Length and vulnerability of communications.
- 2.—Physical separation between East and West.
- 3.—Confederacy.

As to the first of these, he observes that the Allies' communications are in the main maritime, and therefore perpetually vulnerable. One main branch of the Russian communications, for instance, is nearly 14,000 miles long, and another is nearly 9,000 miles long and interrupted by Arctic ice. As to the second point, co-ordination can to some extent rectify the disability—as in the great offensive by Russia and Italy last June; this, however, does not rectify the unity of action.

The third matter is a moral point, and Mr. Belloc mentions the creation of the huge British army as "an object-lesson in the separate moral qualities and separate political genius of one out of the four Allies." But a confederacy has the obvious disadvantage of replacing immediate decision by conference and single action by multiple action.

Coming to the "credit side," which much more than compensates for the drawbacks, Mr. Belloc also divides this into three:—

- 1.—The blockade.
- 2.—The absence of combined effort.
- 3.—The exhaustion of the enemy.

THE BLOCKADE.

On the question of the blockade Mr. Belloc writes:—

"It is simply true that that process has now reached a point beyond which it cannot be extended. The blockade is as full and as severe as we can hope to make it until political conditions shall change and until the last phase of the war shall leave no neutral with any illusion as to its outcome. The blockade at its present stage does not envelop peace. But what the blockade does is to embarrass the enemy very severely, politically and materially, and that embarrassment is increasing and is cumulative. That is the value of the blockade, and the value is very high. The enemy is fed, but he is insufficiently fed; that is true even of some portions of his armed forces. He is not sufficiently unattended; he has all the main material that he requires, but he has to use it under a heavy and an increasing strain; politically he has been compelled to experiment in universal civil control upon the pattern of his universal military control, and those experiments have broken down."

"It is in the last phase of the war that this crack in her organization will develop. But it is already apparent and it is serious."

"There is another aspect of the blockade which is sometimes forgotten. It anticipates by many weeks the point of exhaustion, because the enemy, or at least North Germany, must consider not only her exhaustion in supplies at any particular moment, but the time that will be required to get stock after her defeat. Were she prepared to capitulate to-morrow, it would be some months before she could resume, in the mere flutter of food, her normal life, and two or three before the present strain would be relieved at all. In other words, she will not relieve that strain even at the moment she capitulates. It thus, the moment when the strain can no longer be borne is anticipated."

WHERE THE ENEMY FAILS.

Discussing the second point, viz., "absence of combined effort," Mr. Belloc contrasts the fiasco of the Austrian Trentino advance, which was planned by Prussia and led to complete collapse in Galicia, with the success of the Allies on the Somme. Of the latter he says:—

"The Allies have elaborated, particularly in the year, a new tactical method which will win the war. It has reached its perfection. It is the utmost tactical perfection. We saw it rapidly increasing in value upon the Somme as the summer progressed. Its characteristic is the decision by a local offensive of greater losses upon the defence by far than the offensive suffers."

The moral foundation is the fact that the Allies are a combination of talent, method and experience. On the other hand, everything the enemy does is fundamentally new, since the Allies' success. "There has been nothing fundamentally new, since the Allies' success. The exhaustion of the enemy Mr. Belloc thinks the most important point of all. 'It is the whole cause of the enemy's present anxiety for peace.'"

"For every sixty-five men that the enemy now has in action—using the words 'in action' to mean inclusive of the field depots and the zone of the armies, but exclusive of the militarily useless men who still draw rations and are in uniform at work of one kind or another behind the armies—the enemy loses drafts of about twenty to supply wastage between this and the late part of next summer. It is grossly insufficient. The Allies in every part of it are infinitely larger reserves of human material."

According to Mr. Belloc, it is effective, and effective alone, that have moved the enemy to all his expedients during the last few months.

DR. CLIFFORD'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

NO PEACE WITHOUT SAFEGUARDS AND GUARANTEES.

Dr. John Clifford, in his "New Year's address at Westbourne Park Chapel, said that in the year just closed a new way of speaking of nations had been current. The "Soul of India," and the "Soul of Japan," had been spoken of. The "Soul" of France and of Russia had also been referred to in complimentary terms. With the "Soul" of Germany we were in contact—not merely with its destructive guns and its poisonous gases, its brute force and torturing barbarities, but with its soul.

The main lesson for Europe and the world taught by the war was that the problems of civilization were at the bottom spiritual problems.

The Central Powers had uttered the word "Peace," the one word which all wished to hear. "We would give," the Angel of Peace a full-hearted welcome if she should come. President Wilson had added his word to that of the Kaiser. But President Wilson had never blundered. His language was not clear. It was quite possible that he meant what he said, but he did not distinguish between the executioner and the victim. He forgot, or he confused, the facts.

PEACE—NOT AN ILLUSION.

There were men who would go into a peace conference to-morrow without waiting for terms and conditions, and he admitted he once held very strong views in this direction, but we must be on our guard and make ourselves perfectly sure that we got what we sought. We must be sure that the peace offered was a peace and not an illusion, a real peace and not a sustained war; a peace so safeguarded and guaranteed by a League of Nations that it would last, and not be a lifting off of our own burden to place it on the shoulders of our children.

We did not enter the war to crush the Germans, and could not do so if we wished; but we were fighting for an international system which would secure equal rights and liberties for all civilized States, and we must take care that the world was not made the victim of the despotism and vanity which plunged Great Britain and her Allies into the strife.

The sight of appalling wrongs fused the British Empire in 1914 into one flame of white heat of force resistance, and it had made the victim of the despotism and vanity which plunged Great Britain and her Allies into the strife.

The sight of appalling wrongs fused the British Empire in 1914 into one flame of white heat of force resistance, and it had made the victim of the despotism and vanity which plunged Great Britain and her Allies into the strife.

WAR'S INVENTIONS.

PATENTS FOR SUBMARINES, BOMBS, AND ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A London paper states:—Applications for patents last year numbered 18,688, an increase of 461. The figures for war patents are well maintained, and a number of these patents have been taken over by the Government.

Two classes of patents stand out prominently—those relating to bombs, grenades, and other weapons used in modern trench warfare, and those bearing on the manufacture of artificial limbs, and so forth, for which the former devices are no doubt largely responsible.

There is a large increase in inventions relating to aircraft in any form, proving the great interest taken in this industry; while gunnery, submarines, and explosives are well represented.

The only patent issued to an alien enemy under the Patents Act passed after war began is one for grinding swords, for which licenses have been granted to Sheffield firms, so that the only patent issued to a German will be used against the enemy.

Among the numerous labour-saving devices is a new motor cycle for parcels, which enables a person to deliver more packages in a day than he could otherwise do in a week.

£100,000 FOR HARROW SCHOOL.

MANITNESS AND COURAGE, AND FONDNESS FOR SPORT.

Harrow School will eventually benefit by the whole of the fortune—£109,405—left by Mr. Augustus Shephard Churchill, who died on October 15 at 40, Grove End-road, N.W. The sum of £30,000 is given to the school for the foundation of scholarships, and the following are to be among the qualifications in the selection of students:—

Fondness and success in many outdoor sports, such as cricket and football. Qualities of manliness, courage, truthfulness, devotion to duty, sympathy with and readiness to protect the weak, kindness, unselfishness and love of comrades.

Exhibition during school days of force of character and of distinct leadership, a boy to exercise good and kindly influence over his schoolfellows.

There are requests of life interests in two sums of £10,000 each, and the residue of the property is left for the benefit of Harrow School in such manner as the governors, with the approval of the head master in writing, shall direct.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the hero of General Haig's great dispatch on the Somme battle, has for family motto, "Festina lente"—an entirely felicitous summing up of the Somme operations. Like his father (the famous interpreter of cuneiform inscriptions), he combined patience with brilliance. Today it is good to recall the praise of Lord Kitchener, after Rawlinson's success as a purveyor of the Boers on the relief of Ladysmith: "Brave Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson possesses the qualities of a staff-officer and a column commander in the field. His characteristics will always ensure him a front place in whatever he sets his mind to."

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has claims it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary (HARPER & CO. LTD.)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Opposite Street) ESTABLISHED 1860

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SHARP! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! WATERPROOF! SAWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

A HALF PER CENT. BLOCKADE.

SIR NORMAN HILL ON BRITISH LOSSES.

An interesting calculation concerning the effect of war on British shipping trade is made by Sir Norman Hill in *Fairplay*.

"Compared with the 3,600 steamships of 16,000,000 tons gross with which we started the war, the loss," he says, "in the twenty-seven months represents 15 per cent. on the numbers, or 11 per cent. on the tonnage, being under one-half of one per cent. per month. The rate of loss has fluctuated from month to month, the highest monthly rate being .04, and the lowest .03."

"It is not possible to state with the same precision the cargo losses, but wherever possible I have obtained month by month particulars of the cargoes destroyed, and estimates of their value. My estimates are complete up to the end of September, 1916, and the information I have so obtained covers 314 out of the 435 vessels of 1,800 tons gross register lost up to the end of October, 1916. Of these 314 vessels fifty-nine were in ballast. The total value of the destroyed cargoes on these 314 vessels is estimated at £17,805,000, which gives an average of £28,000 on the 255 vessels carrying cargo, or of £25,000 on the 314 vessels with cargo and in ballast. As a percentage on this figure the losses of £17,805,000 represent .48 per cent."

"The cargo rate of losses shows, wider fluctuations than the hull rates; the highest monthly rate has been 1.64 per cent, and the lowest .02 per cent, and the detailed figures do not show a steadily progressive tendency, either up or down."

"My various calculations of the percentage of loss throughout the twenty-seven months on the 3,600 ocean-going vessels in existence when war was declared is the fact that in great measure our losses have been replaced by new vessels."

"A 10s. in the £100 blockade will never starve us. The shortage of ocean-carrying power from which we are suffering does not arise from the enemy's success in destroying our ships. It arises from the use, or the want of use, to which we are putting our ships."

"TICKLING IN THE THROAT. The slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop tickle-ohes with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917, PART I.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

All ranks of the following units who either (1) passed Part II. of the 1916 Course or (2) passed Part I. of the 1917 Course will attend the Range on Sunday next, February 26th:—

- No. 2 Platoon.
- No. 8 Company.
- No. 4 Company.

Leave: Blake Pier, 9 a.m. Uniforms with Helmets. Service Rifles to be brought by those in possession of same. No other pattern rifle to be brought. The following will attend for Range Duties on this date:—

Chief Inspectors Mison and Sirdar Khan, Sergeant-Major Roylance, Staff Inspector Langan, Inspectors Lamment, Silva Netto and C. M. S. Alves.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH.

The names, with their respective scores, of the men who fired Part II. on the above date appear on the Notice Board at Headquarters Club.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (B.)

THE CHINA SOAP AND CANDLE CO., LTD.

This company has just been registered at Somerset House, with a nominal capital of £200,000 in 21 shares, to carry on the business of soap and candle makers, and to adopt an agreement with Joseph Crossfield and Sons, Ltd., Patent Candle Company, Ltd., and Price's (China) Ltd. The company is a private one. The number of directors (exclusive of managing directors, not less than six nor more than eight) will be Joseph Crossfield and Sons and William Crossfield and Sons, and one of them is a member of the company (alone) may appoint half the directors, and Price's (China) Ltd. for only one of them is a member of the company; then that company alone may appoint the other half. From the above it may be assumed that the business of Price's (China) Ltd. is an offshoot of Price's Patent Candle Company, and the enterprises in China of Joseph Crossfield and Sons and William Crossfield and Sons are to be largely extended under the united control of the three concerns.

